Outline of Presentation

• Study overview
• Selected results
• What’s next
Study Objectives

• Compile a comprehensive social profile of the longline fishing industry of Hawaii

• Provide social and cultural information to decision-makers on regulatory impacts and implementation strategies
Methods

• Semi-structured interviews with longline industry participants conducted in small groups or individually at diverse times and locations;

• Owners, captains, crew, support businesses

• Quota sampling based on role in industry, pier, ethnicity; adaptive sample size based on information gained and time available
Interview Schedule

- History and background; how they came to be involved with the Hawaii longline industry
- Current position in the longline industry, job satisfaction, what they like most and least
- Obstacles faced, responses and impacts; future plans for longline involvement
- Behavior and perceptions regarding fishing regulations
- Level, source, perceptions of information about fishing regs. And management
- Ethnicity, education and training, household composition, proportion of income from fishing, social networks
Overview of Results

• 230 in-depth interviews
• 75% of vessels, 40% of owners and captains, 44% of crew pops.
• Interviewer and interpreter-community liaison are participant observers
• Data bases developed
Ethnicity of Vessel Owners
2003

Vietnamese
Korean
Caucasian
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>Caucasian</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From fishing family</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family dependent on longline</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported making profit</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Want to keep fishing because</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enjoy it</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>Caucasian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Would quit fishing for higher income</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Describe self as early adopter</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Didn’t finish high school</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biggest problems facing industry</td>
<td>Swordfish ban; NMFS; manning vessel</td>
<td>NMFS; manning vessel; market</td>
<td>Manning vessel; NMFS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Trials and Tribulations of Obtaining Crew for the Hawaii Longline Fleet

- Obtaining desirable/preferred crew:
  - Not at all a problem: 5%
  - Somewhat of a problem: 31%
  - Very much a problem: 65%
Filipino Crew Logistics

- Started late 90s (local crew paid by shares prevalent before)
- 4 manning agencies provide crew on 1-year contracts (extendable) using C1/D visas
- Immigration visits new arrivals and spot checks
Filipino Crew Costs to Owner

- Agency fee per crewman ($700 - $1400)
- Monthly salary of $400+
- Transportation to and from Honolulu
- Catch bonus/ton; $60 paroles; fines; transportation within airport; medical care…
Advantages of Filipino Crew

- Experienced fishermen with trade skills
- Savings in repairs and maintenance
- Increased security for docked vessel
- Reliability and consistency
- Cheaper than paying shares
Pathways to Honolulu

• Early 2003: Philippines – Honolulu
• Late 2003: Philippines – Los Angeles – Honolulu; virtually no new entries
• 2004: Philippines – Guam – 7 island stops – Honolulu – Kiribati – vessel to Honolulu;
• 2004: Philippines – New Zealand – Sydney – Western Samoa -American Samoa - vessel;
Transfer Intricacies

- One vessel picks up crew for several
- Transfer to vessels takes place at sea (outside EEZ)
- Variety of arrangements among owners
- Delays are typical
Kiribati Crew

- Gov’t created manning agency early 2004
- Owner cost $500
- 50-some crew, mostly on Korean vessels
- Filipino teaches through 1 Kiribati
- Initial high return rate
Next Phase

- Complete handful of fisherman interviews
- Continue interviews with shoreside support businesses
- Begin interviews with fish distributors
- Continue qualitative and quantitative analyses
Study Added Value

- Assist UH graduate student Chau Viet To with practicum project
- Assist with information requests from New Zealand fisheries officials (and others)
- Assist UCSD economists Groves and O’Hara with study of swordfish set market
FISH FEAR ME!

Any Questions?